me of the members of the commission want to take the Post Office up to Madison iquare. This would be convenient for the ng ladies' schools up town and for the epers at Harlem, but we doubt the proriety of accommodating those classes at the ense of the business communities of the ty. Chambers street cuts the centre of the munity that really needs the Post Office. and near that line there is no good practical point but the place chosen in front of the City fall in the Park. There is room there, and all the approaches are ample and easy. There, by all means, the building should stand.

Railway Imperialism and the Public Tax-

The stupendous rise and magnificent opera ons of our railway kings form one of the est pregnant and serious questions before he country. On every hand we find them ntrolling our State Legislatures and Govors, who pass laws and sign bills controlng the trade and production of the land-for ade is only the question of the distribution of the products of labor-entirely in the inests of the railroad managers, and without he slightest consideration of how these measures may affect the people. No hesitancy is exhibited in giving the sanction of the law to themes like that of the scrip issue of the Hudson River Road (a scheme contrived in a private parlor at a late hour of the night by a few cunning men), the consolidation of the Hadson and Central, the continuance in office for years of boards of directors, whether the stockholders wish it or not, as in the Erie and Fort Wayne roads, and the general increase of capital stock to every corporation that seeks to sell water as capital to the general public.

In contemplating this vast field of cunning schemes and speculative contrivances the first inquiry that presents itself is whether the Cornelius Vanderbilts and Jay Goulds of our day are the legitimate successors of John Law, of Mississippi bubble notoriety, and George Hudson, of railway king infamy, of other days; or are they the legitimute growth of modern American imperialism? Their plans belong to the great contest of capital against the people; they aspire to the control of the general enterprise of the country : and if they are to attain permanency we shall in a few years be governed by a little knot of ten or fifteen railroad emperors meeting in some dark room in Wall street or private parlor of the railroad palaces.

We know that the argument of the railroad men is that they have the right to control their own property; that if its earnings make a profit of fifteen per cent on the capital, and thus give the stock a market value of one hundred and fifty for one hundred invested, it represents a real increase in the value of their property, which belongs to them as much as the increase of value in real estate belongs to the owner; and that if the owners of two roads find it to their interest to unite for their own enefit they have the right to do so. This all looks very plausible and fair, but there are really other issues involved which limit the rights of railroad proprietors in the same way that they limit the rights of other property owners. These are the community rights, which affect the great mass of the people. Under these the gathering of immense landed estates by entail, or by cunningly contrived wills, are prohibited, because they are perniclous to the general interest. The same principle of public right holds in the case of railway property, and will prevail whenever the public becomes awakened or the evil grows too onerous to be borne. The principles that lie at the foundation of the growth of our railroad kings are repugnant to the controlling ideas of American society and modern civiliza-

But there is another fallacy in the argument of the railway kings, which should be brought to control their schemes, even before the application of the general principle we have referred to. What they look upon as their property, held in fee simple, is, in fact, but a grant from the State, or its outgrowth, held during the pleasure of the State. A railroad franchise is, in fact, a grant by the Legislature to a person, or community of persons, of a monopoly to tax the travel and transit of the people. We say it is so in fact, because, by the practice how pursued it is made such, though that intention was not its original purpose. This will be seen better by an example: When the Hudson River Railroad franchise was granted the proclaimed object was the public benefit. At that time if a railroad earned sufficient to replace wear and tear and pay a dividend of eight per cent, it was held to be good property. With this franchise this road is making earnings supposed to amount to thirty per cent annually of its capital, part of which is being issued in scrip, or, in other words, used in a shape to bring in compound interest, or profits on profits. Another portion is used to prevent the grant of a competing line on the west shore of the Hudson river, and this having been so urgently demanded by the public interest that Its concession could not be denied. Another portion of its profits derived through the original franchise is devoted to the purchase of a controlling number of the subscriptions to the competing line, when suddenly the new company determines not to build. Thus the franse of the State is really made to defeat the requirements of the community. The proposed consolidation of the Hudson River and Central railroads will only add to the power of the railway kings to defeat competitive construction and tax the public.

The instance we have cited is only one of the multitudinous forms in which the monopolizers increase their power, and if these are attentively studied it will be seen that our modern Vanderbilts and Goulds are not a reproduction of the Laws and Hudsons of other days. The ancient schemers were mere plunderers through a temporary speculating mania; the modern plotters are permanent tax gatherers of a confiding public. They band together with an energy created by millions upon millions of public plunder, and are extending their combinations over the entire land with a rapidity that menaces us with early imperialism or the throes of successful revolution. The temper of the people is seen in the constantly repeated verdicts of our juries against railway corporations and their kingly managers; but yet the railway kings hold recklessly on their course, buying Legislatures, subsidizing Gover-nors and electing their tools to Congress. The air is filled with their magnificent schemes, and

a hundred millions of capital is now held to be moderate power for one man to exercise. Who can or will resist this monopolizing tendency of the chartered tax gatherers?

The day is fast approaching when the sultry hours of summer must admonish the deniz of the city to pack up their trunks and betake themselves to the sheltered nooks, the bracing mountains and cool waters of our numerous summer resorts, where pleasure, health and fashion unite in one embrace like the three Graces of Canova. It is to be regretted that fashion commands so much and health and pleasure so little of the time and objects of a summer vacation. The truth is that what our pleasure and leisure seekers should endeavor to make the purpose of their country trips is repose, and not the hurry-skurry life which most of them lead at fashionable watering places and summer resorts generally. Under the prevailing pernicious system of transferring the city into the country-carrying there the frivolities, the despotism of rule and ceremony which oppress fashionable life in the metropolis—a summer season in the country is deprived of half its genuine pleasure and nearly all its hygienic advantages; and hence, instead of greeting blooming cheeks on the return of our tourists, it is too often the wearied face and exhausted form that we have to meet. They comprehend this thing better in Europe. They go into the country during the heated season for ease and rest, not for hurry and dissipation.

Comprehending the philosophy of summer touring, and recalling to mind just now that From brightening fields of ether fair disclosed, Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes; In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depths, He comes attended by the suitry Hours, And ever-fanning breezes on his way.

the next thing to be considered is how and where to enjoy it. As to the manner in which the philosophy of summer travel can be made most appreciable we have already given a hint. When sensible people look for relief they do not jump from the frying-pan into the fire. Neither do they exchange the excitement of the city for a more intense round of excitement in the country. When they talk of comfort, ease, fresh air, salubrious exercise, healthy food, balmy breezes, chalybeate waters, and such anti-dyspeptics furnished in all substantial or visionary shapes, they do not hope to find them in the crowded ballrooms of hotels at night, or entirely at the luxurious dinner table, although that is a part of the programme not to be despised, when the landlord looks more to digestion than epicureanism for the comfort of his guests-which, we may add, is a rare virtue in a landlord, and one that should be as precious as treasures of Ophir, when it is found. As for the localities suited to summer enjoy-

ment, they are as broad as the Continent: and we span the whole Continent now across the Pacific Railroad, taking in the regions of gold and silver, salt lakes, Indian reservations and all the grand fresh phases of nature which this great highway has opened to us. But within our own immediate reach we can number them from the White Mountains, the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario at the North, down to the Sulphur Springs of Virginia, taking by the way Niagara, with its historic and world-known cataract; Saratoga and Sharon, with their healing waters; the Catskills, away up in the clouds, overlooking the Hudson; the coast sites on the shores of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Long Island, and the Jersey salt water paradises at Long Branch, the Highlands, Red Bank and Cape May, with their splendid combination of lake, sea and mountain scenery. Along the coast New London is the most inviting harbor for our yachts, in whose placid waters they yearly furl their sails for a time and make their starting point for a new cruise, skimming like a flock of snowy swans away out into the sea. The fair and the brave, from shore and deck, conjointly welcome the arrival and deplore the departure, which is a touch of human pature that is not foreign either to yachtmen their gentle admirers. Climbing Alleghanies we find on their summit the retired, hermit-like spot at Cresson, almost at the point of the eastern and western slopes. At Delaware Gap and other mountainous resorts the grandest scenery invites the tourist and the artist. But, as we are not writing a guide book, we may stop here and leave our summer ramblers to select for themselves, suggesting merely that at each one of these places, and a hundred more, there are large draughts of vitality, mingled with pleasure, awaiting those who understand how to enjoy a vacation in the true sense of that term, out of the thousands who are now preparing in a few weeks hence to take themselves off to our summer resorts.

AMONG THEMSELVES .- There is nowhere in the world a worse class of desperadoes than the half-grown wretches who come out from the neighborhood of Pitt, Sheriff and Stanton streets with their horses and wagons and prey on the community as licensed venders. Naturally inclined to shoot, cut and kill, we may for the present congratulate ourselves that they are satisfied to take their exercise on one

IT IS ALL RIGHT WITH ENGLAND. - We cannot fight her, nor even find fault with her, whatever Sumner requires; for Colorado Jewett has laid before the President "in writing" his statement of the friendliness of that Power for us during the war, including, of course, his letters to Queen Victoria. As nobody will question the judgment of Colorado on matters of opinion, or venture to differ with his view of the law and the facts, and as he is against us all, this subject must drop. England does not know what she owes to this man

THE INDIANS.-The Indians of the great Plains are on the warpath again. Let our Quaker commissioners cut their hair short and 'put none but Americans on guard at night.'

GREAT VELOCIPEDE FEAT.

The fastest time ever made on a velocipede in Europe or America was made last evening at the Jersey City Velocipedrome by W. H. Russell, of this city, on a thirty-six inch wheel Southmayd & Co.'s machine. Mr. Russell rode in the uprecedented time of two minutes, and comparisons of this galt with Dexter's or any other trotting stock will be odlous. Up to this time indium's 3:00 time at indiampolis was the fastest in America and Moret's time, one mile and seventeen yards in two minutes, forty-one seconds, the fastest in Europe. The Southwayd machine has a cogwhel combination which triples the speed with one-third the velocity of treadle movement and double the power.

TELEGRAPHIC

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Sharp Fight Between Spaniards and Filibusters in Cuba.

ROUT OF THE SPANISH TROOPS.

Result of the Elections in France.

Nearly All the Prominent Opposition Candidates Elected.

PEACE THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

CUBA.

More About the Landing of Flibusters— Their Surprise by the Spaniards—Final Rally and Victory—The Steamer Perit Gone to Jamaica—Decree Ordering the Seizure of

HAVANA, May 24, via KEY WEST, May 25, 1800. Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 19th inst. and coming from Spanish sources, report that several days previous a steamer, supposed to be the steamship Perit, landed a large body of filibusters in the Bay of Nipe. While they were engaged in fortifying their position they were surprised by a strong force of Spanish soldiers, who attacked and carried their uncompleted works, capturing seven pieces of artillery and a flag marked "Presented by

E. C. Villarade to the Riffemen of Liberty."

E. C. Villarade to the Riffemen of Liberty."

Before the Spaniards could avail themselves of the advantage they had gained the filibusters railled, and after a severe engagement rotook the position and all of the guns, but falled to recapture the flag, which the Spaniards carried off with the in their retreat. On recovering their artillery the filibusters turned the guns upon the Spanish steamer Marsella, sending two shots through her hull and forcing her to retire beyond range.

Some time after the Spaniards had been defeated the Spanish gunboat African arrived in the bay o Nipe, and on perceiving the situation of affairs immediately went to Nuevitas for reinforcements.

The excitement at Nucvitas was very great. Im mediately upon the receipt of the news the authortties there sent a steamer to Hayana with desnatches communicating the intelligence to the govern

The steamship Perit arrived at Kingston, Jamaica on the 15th instant, and was quaranteed because she had touched at a Cuban port. She intended to return to New York in a few days. Five Cubans re mained as passengers on board. Captain General Duice has issued a decree order-

ing the military authorities, in the eight specified inrisdictions, to seize all the horses, to prevent their talling into the hands of the rebels. are to be paid for their animals, which are to be The markets are generally dull.

No passengers from the steamship Mississipp which ran ashore near Martinique, have arrived here yet, nor had any arrived at Havana to the 19th

FRANCE.

Result of the Elections—The Bonapartists and "Reds" Victorious—Orleanism and London, May 25, 1809.

The French elections terminated yesterday evening and the result of the total vote cast, footed up in the rough, has been received in this city. The work of the scrutimeers of the ballot reveals the fact that the candidates of the Oriennists, legitimists and moderate republicans have been beaten every-

The radicals, or "reds," have been victorious in the cities of Paris and Lyons, MM. Thiers and Jules Favre have been beaten in their respective cir-

The members of the new Legislative Chamber, who class for the most part either as supporters of the government or radicals, will assemble in session on the 15th day of June.

Tranquility prevails everywhere.

Excitement Over the Elections-Fenrs of a Riot-Rochefort Reported Elected-Effect on the Bourse.

PARIS, May 25, 1869 Despatches from Marseilles report that there has been much excitement in that city over the elections. Large crowds paraded the streets, and there were shouts of "Fire la Republique!" The places of busi-

last accounts order had been restored. The result of the elections in Paris a been favorable to the anti-imperial candidates.

It is reported that M. Rochefort has been chose

Seventy-three elections are completed. They show the following result:—The government candi dates (official) were elected in forty-nine, the independent in nine, the democratic in three, and in the remaining twelve there was no result.

The Bourse is flat, owing to the excitement occasioned by the elections.

Paris, May 25—Even 1g.
The excitement over the elections is very great, and the boulevards are crowded with people anxious to hear the results.

Further returns announce the election of eight omcial candidates, three independent, two demo-crats and two liberals, in addition to those re-ported this morning. M.M. Raspail, Favre and Dorian are elected.

The Latest.

PARIS, May 25-9 P. M.
The returns of sixty-two more completed elections have been received, and show the following results:—Official candidates elected, 48; independent, 11; opposition, 3. M. Ollivier, defeated in Paris, has been chosen for the Var. MM. David, Grery,

It is now considered probable that the full returns will show a larger majority for the government than The feeling on the Bourse at the close of the day

The Very Latest.

Paris, May 23—Midnight.

All the returns received up to this hour show that
196 omcial and twenty-six opposition members have
been elected. The elections in forty-eight district Tae Montleur has a report that France and Italy

have completed an arrangement for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in September.

AUSTRIA.

Arrival of the New American Minister. VIENNA, May 25, 1869. Hon. John Jay, the new American Minister, h rrived in this city.

ITALY.

Assassination of an Austrian Consul-

PLORANCE, May 25, 1860.
The Austrian Consul at Leghorn, while walking with Colonel Grenville, was killed by an assassin and Colonel Grenville was wounded. The crime is said to have been prompted by motives of priva revenge and Colonel Greaville was the intended

ENGLAND.

Pue Rayal London Nacht Club Race-Rig and Barden of the Vessels-The Start, the Course, Shilling and Time-The Sphinx

LONDON, May 25, 1899.

The annual match race of the Royal London Yacht Club, which is open, by rule of the members, to vessels of every class of rig, was contested on the 21st instant, attracting much interest among our yachtmen and the lovers of aquatic sports and out-

door recreation generally.

After the morning preliminaries had been arranged and the contestants brought into line it was found that the starters were:—The Julia, yawl, of one hundred and nine tons burden; the Cambris, the Fiona, Volante, Muriel and Sphinx, cutters,

Nore lightship and return to the point of starting

At the moment of starting the yachts were handled thus:—The Cambria set her balloon jibs and balloon topsails; the Sphinx her balloon foresail, with a large working topsail, the others using their working jibs. The canvas of the Cambria was worked in hauling smartly, yet she was slow in coming round. When off Gravesend Reach the Muriel had the lead, being followed by the Sphinx and Volante, with the Cam-

At the Lower Hope the Sphinx and Volante had the lead, running in close company. The Muriel had fallen off in consequence of having experienced a head wind, and the Cambria was qut of the race. The yachts rounded the flagship with the Fiona first and the Cambria last.

On the return the Volante maintained the lead for some time, the Sphinx drawing gradually to the

The vessels reached the starting point in the following time and order, viz.:—The Volante in seven hours and fifty minutes, and the Sphinx in seven hours and forty-eight minutes; the Sphinx, of forty-eight tons, taking the first prize, and the Volante, fifty-nine tons, the second. The Sphinx has thus been the contests of the Royal London Yacht Club, the new Thames Yacht Club and the Royal Thames Yacht Club. She is, therefore, considered a dan-gerous antagonist in any condition of weather.

The yachts Guinevere, Pantomime and Witchcraft

First Day of the Epsom Ruces-Winners of th

LONDON, May 25, 1869.

The Epso I summer meeting commenced to-day, under the most arrogable circumstances of fine, warm weather and excellent first. The attendance

was very large.

The first race was for the Woodcote Stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for two year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; the owner of second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile: 77 subscribers. The race was won by Mr. Merry's bay filly Sunshine, by Thormanby out of Sunbeam, who beat Mr. Ray's b. c. Green Riband, by

Knight of St. Patrick out of Beechnut, and Mr. J. Barnard's bay colt Temple, by Orlando out of Lady Palmerston. Twenty started, and the betting was two to one against the winner.

The next race was for the Rous stakes, a free han-

dicap of twenty sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns which there were ninety-eight entries, out of which Mysotis by Newminster, out of Souvenir, four years old, beating Mr. Payne's ch. c. President Lincoln by Kohinoor, out of Topsail, four years old, and Mr. King of Trumps, out of Lady Alice Hawtnorn, three years old. The betting was eight to one against Mysotis, two to one against President Lincoln and three to one against Lord Hawthorn.

The English Press on the French Election The Times this morning, in an editorial on the French elections, says the chief cities repudiate the idea of the empire, and a revival of political activity will result from a verdict which condemns personal gov-ernment. The restoration of parliamentary govern ment may conciliate the existing feeling. By such means only can the Emperor expect to mitigate an

opposition which has not yet become anti-dynastic Fortunes of a Confederate Officer.

LOSDON, May 25, 1869. General Ripley, formerly of the Confederate army, and at one time commandant of Fort Sumter, has passed through bankraptcy. His liabilities are fixed at \$37,000 and his assets at \$50,000.

The Rumored Alliance.

LONDON, May 25, 1869. It is definitely ascertained that the rumor of an alliance of France, England and Spain, against the United States, is without any foundation.

IRELAND.

CORK, May 25, 1869 Parties have been discovered here engaged in relly drilling with arms at night, and three men

Cyrus W. Field has arrived nore to take the steamfrom Queenstown for New York.

LOUISIANA.

sale of the New Orleans and Opelousas Rail-

The sale of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad took place this morning by virtue of an order from the United States Circuit Court the auspices of ex-United States Marshal P. J. Herron. The principal interests represented were the Illinois Central Railroad, the Mobile the Illinois Central Railroad, the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, the bondholders of the road, and Charles Morgan. The first bid was \$1,000,000, the next \$1,500,000. The bids then proceeded by hundreds of thousands to \$2,000,000, which was bid by Mr. Paul Blanc on behalf of the bondholders of the road, to which amount he was limited. C. A. Whitney, representing Charles Morgan, bid \$2,030,000, at which amount it was knocked down after a moment's pause and \$75,000 immediately paid as a guarantee. Mr. Whitney announced that it was the intention of Mr. Morgan, who was present in person, to immediately set about extending the road to the Sabine. The Commercial Convention has adjourned over till Wednesday, and the delegates are on an inspecting tour to the mouth of the Mississippi to-day.

WISCONSIN.

Great Fire at Eau Claire-Forty Buildings Destroyed.
MILWAUKER, May 25, 1869.

News received by mail from Eau Claire, is to the effect that forty buildings were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The fire broke out in the Chandler House, consuming that building and all the block on both sides to the Post Office.

The Car Shops of the Milwaukee and Prairi du Chien Railroad Company Burned. Milwauker, May 25, 1860. About half-past three o'clock this afternoon f

proxe out in the carshops of the shiwausee and they are a mass of ruins. The immense wood yard, belonging to the same company and containing about 1,500 cords, was also burned. One of the approaches to the new bridge over the Menomonee river, which was scarcely finished, was totally destroyed. It is said that there was no insurance on any of the property consumed.

RHODE ISLAND.

Organization of the State Legislature-Elec PROVIDENCE, May 25, 1869.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met the morning at Newport. Benjamin T. Eames, of Provi dence, was elected speaker of the House, a. a. Addeman and Charles P. Robinson were elected Clerks. Sumner U. Shearman was elected Clerk of the Senate. The votes for general officers were counted and proclamation made. The new office will be sworn in this afternoon. Governor Padlefor took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, e. Governor Burnside retiring. The occasion is lively holidar in Newport, and the town is through with visitors from all parts of the State.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1869. Anxiety Concerning General McMahon-General Cochrane to be Appointed Minister to

Paraguny. ter to Paraguay, continues to excite much interest here. The State Department has had no communi-cation from him for some time, although a letter of recall is said to have been forwarded to him some time ago. It is understood that so soon as advices are received from General McMahon, informing the department of his receipt of the letter of recall, department of his receipt of the fetter of recan-deneral John Cochrane, of New York, will be ap-pointed as his successor. The position has already been tendered to General Cochrane, and his com-mission will be presented so soon as General McMa-hon is heard from. The department is becoming quite uneasy as to McMahon's whereabouts.

Resignation of Assistant Trensurer Van Dyck It is stated that early in April last Assistant United States Treasurer Van Dyck tendered his resignation the Secretary of the Treasury until a suitable cessor can be selected.

African Office-Hunters on the War Path.

A large number of applications have been received by the Commissioner of Internat Revenue within e past few days from colored men in different parts of the country for appointments to clerkships in his bureau. It is probable that one or two colored men will be appointed in the course of a few days. J. M. Langston, of Ohio, is strongly urging the claim of a colored friend of his from that State,

Special Treasury Agent for Alaska. Colonel Frank N. Wicker, of Lockport, N. Y., has been appointed by Secretary Boutwell as Special Tresury Agent for the Sixteenth Customs Revenue district, with headquarters at Sitka, Alaska. This district includes the whole line of coast of Alaska, including the Aleggian Islands, as well as the coast Wicher was the second in command of the Russo-American Telegraph expedition, and is thoroughly acquainted with the coast and its inhabitants. He will leave this city by the middle of June for his post

of duty. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination at the Military Academy, which comes off on the first day of June next:—General David Hunter, United day of June next:—General David Hunter, United States Army; General W. Q. Gresham, of Indiana; General John Eaton, Jr., of Tonnessee; B. T. Loan, of Missouri; Judge C. H. Warren, of Massachusetts; Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, New York; Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., President of the Mismi University, Ohio.

Registers of Election in Virginia.

The following are the officers assigned to duty in

connection with the registration and election in Virginia and ordered to report at once to General

Canby:—
The officers of the Seventsentil and Fourty-fourth infanity who may be left out in the coasolitation of those regiments, and who have not been assirated to other duty:—Brevet Brigadier General J. Haydell-Brevet Colonel L. C. Bootes, Brevet Brigadier General J. Haydell-Brevet Colonel L. C. Bootes, Brevet Brigadier General J. Haydell-Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Lay, Captains D. Van Salzar and Charles M. O. Lord, Brevet Lieutenant Colonels G. H. Higbee, Garrick Mallory, R. L. Kilpatrick, S. P. Lee, George S. Gallape, C. A. Hartwell and E. B. Knox: Brevet Majors Henry F. Brownson, Hezekish Gardner and G. Van Blucher; Captains E. H. Lisaim, H. M. Smith, N. Thomason, Kemion Robbins, Emil Adam, J. F. Roadlett, J. M. Hamilton, Charles Wheaton, T. A. Baidwin, Charles Snyder, J. P. Schindel, Madison Earle, Appleton D. Palmer and Henry E. Hazen; First Lieutenants W. J. Ryler, J. K. Mullikin, J. H. Whitten, Andrew M. Trowbinger, F. J. Dunn, Elias J. Parsons, G. A. H. Clemenis, Edward C. Gaskill, Wm. J. Dawes, L. M. O'Brien, J. S. Appleton, R. H. Hambnett and Wharton White; Second Lieutenants A. R. Egbert, F. E. Town, Eugene Pickett and F. Taylor.

The Charleston Marine Hospital—The Way The Charleston Marine Hospital-The Way

The Marine Hospital of Charleston, S. C., was ordered to be sold at public auction, and was disposed of to the Protestant Episcopal Society, for the education of colored people, for \$9,500, the condi-tion being that \$1,500 should be paid down and the balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days. The occle-siastical society got possession of the property and have hold it ever since, though they have not paid a of the Treasury caused a notification to be sent to the society that unless the balance should be paid over before the first of June next the property would be repossessed by government. The induence of General O.O. Howard was thereupon invoked by the society tolinduce the Secretary to allow the property to remain in the hands of the present possessors without further pay, on the ground that it is being used for the most laudable purpose. General flow-ard accordingly waited upon the Secretary and made the desired representations. It is not known what will be the Secretary's decision, but as the property is really worth over twenty thousand doliars, and as the society obtained it at less than half its value, it is hardly probable Howard's eloquence will

The Executive Mausion

Matters at the Executive Mansion to-day are var quiet, and the ante-room is entirely deserted by the callers and petitioners for the Executive favor. appointments will be made to-day. The President will probably remain at Annapolis until to-morrow evening, where he and the distinguished visit ors with him are the guests of Admiral Porter.

Vermont War Claims.

Mr. Stewart, Auditor of the State of Vermont, is here busy with the authorities settling up the war claims of that State. The amount as yet uppaid is about \$130,000.

The Indian Commission.
The Indian Commission, to meet here to morrow at the Office of Indian Affairs, consists of John V. Farwell, of Chicago; George H. Stuart, of Philadel-phin; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; William E. Dodge, of New York; E. S. Tobey, of Boston; Felix phia, and Henry S. Lane, of Crawfordsville, Ind. thority conferred by Congress, which at the late session appropriated \$2,000,000 to enable him to maintain peace among and with the various Indian ribes and bands, to promote civilization and bring them, when practicable, upon reservations, to relie their necessities and encourage their efforts at self-support. The law requires the selection of the comoners from men emineht for their intelligence and philanthropy, who may, under direction of the President, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by the act, or any part thereof th President may designate. Twenty-five thousand dollars are appropriated to pay the necessary expenses of the commission.

The Way Massachusetts Filled Her Quota.

During the late war a number of soldiers enlisted in California and served with Massachuseus regiments. On receiving their final discharge they were allowed travel pay to California amounting to \$55,000 by the Second Comptroller with the approbation of the Secretary of War. The State of Massachusetts, in the settlement of her claim, objects ito this sum being deducted from them , on the ground that no credit was given for these troops, as they were not necessary to fill her quota. The opinion of the Attorney General has been requested on the subject.

Location of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is making preparations for sending out an exploring party to pass over the entire route, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Thomas H. Canfield, general agent of the company, called on General Sherman to-day to arrange for a military escott for a portion of the distance, which will insure a full examination and enable the company to determine upon the general character of the line, and place its engineers into the field for final location of the road.

Army Recruiting Superintendencies.
The following will be the geographical limits for the recruiting superintendencies of the army, estab-lished by General Orders No 48, of April last:— New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware Superintendency, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, In-dianna, Michigao, West Virginia; Western Superintendency, Illinois, Iows, Wisconsin,

California, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington Territo Rendezvous will, as early as practicable, be opened at the following places for the Eastern Superinten-dency—Boston, New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington. For the Central Seperinteddens, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, De troit. For the Western Superintendency, Caloago, St. Louis, Davenport, Madison, St. Paul. For the Superintendency of the Pacific: San Francisco,

Destruction of Old Currency Plates The following gentlemen have been appointed by Secretary Boutwell a committee to superintend the destruction of the old currency plates and dies at the Treasury Department:—J. N. Thayer, George A. Halsey, L. D. Moore, of the Register's office; S. Guthrie, of the Treasurer's office; Farley Hammond, National Bank Agent, and A. S. Pr

Economical Administration of the Agricultural

When the present Commissioner of Agriculture came into office, something over a year since, he found the names of 197 persons on the pay roll of the department. He has reduced it to sixty, and though the department-business has been constantly increasing he finds his present force quice sufficient.

Personal.

Mr. Casanova, pere, has been very sick here for some days, and the presentation of his address to the Secretary of State thereby delayed. Mr. Rinz, Secretary of the Caban Envoy, have re-turned from his late visit to New York.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A PAYMASTER'S CASE.

[Washington (May 24) correspondence of the Boston
Post.]
The Court of Claims to-day rendered an important
decision in the case of the robbery of United
States funds from Paymaster George 2. Glenn, 11
appears from the records that Paymaster Glenn, on
the 5th of October 1853 artisted at East Paymaster Glenn, on States funds from Paymaster George & Glenn. In appears from the records that Paymaster Glenn, on the 5th of October, 1865, arrived at Fort Bolse, Itaho Territory, to pay off the troops of the Second battalion, Fourteenth united States infantiry. His baggage and treasure were unloaded in front of the commanding officer's quarters, as per order, all the officers of the garrison being near and in plain view. Hungry and tred, Major Glenn went to quarters adjoining to take a meal. During his thirty minutes absence six men of the company on duty at Fort Bolse stole the treasure, in all amounting to \$63,000. All of this save about \$25,000 was recovered. About one year after the robbery Paymaster Glenn was ordered to Washington to obtain relief by act of Congress from this declency of \$25,000 in his accounts, the same being treated by the accounting officer as a dealication. There was no discretionary power in the department to credit the defict. The Senate Committee on Claims, upon as parte hearing, reported adversely, and in 1885 the matter was taken to the Court of Claims, where to day it was decided, after fall investigation of the facts, that Paymaster them should be credited with the full amount of the deficit.

The Thieves Make a Raid on Police Hand

There was considerable excitement at Pottes Headquarters yesterday, the cause being nothing less than the discovery that a certain quantity of postage stamps and stationery flad been stolen from the treasurer's office. It seems that the articles were looked in a drawer of one of the clerk's desks about four o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the office is closed for the day. At six o'clock several members of the Broadway squand are detailed in the upper part of the Broadway squand are detailed in the upper part of the building to watch, and perhaps to pray, and off Monday night when the drawer was robbed these officers were on duty in the vicinity of the treasurer's rooms. The officers no doubt, were watching all night, but it is supposed they occupied a good deal of their time in praying, during which very praiseworthy exercise the thieves may have carried out their very good folts. The question now is, who stole the stamps? There are many persons who have access to the treasurer's from several the hours of four and five o'clock of the day, and the sergeant, who, it is understood, has made a charge against one of the officers who were on duty in the building, should do his whole duty and make a charge against everybody in the building. A fair deal all round, Davis.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at at twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday. will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the mor

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. A Fine Complexion.—A Beautiful and Velvelike skin, free from all blamishes, can be produced by BURNETT'S KALLISTON, which, unlike other committee, produces a healthy action of the capillaries. For chang of infants, musquito bites, sunburn or conglues of the skin it has no equal. For saic by JOHN P. HENRY, No. 5 Callage place, and by all druggists.

A.—Repenscheld, Lender and Introducer of Pashlons for Gents Hats. The aummer styles for 1839 are the day offered for inspection and sale. Anticipating the proparity usual in his issues of styles, he has not confined hie efforts to one kind or quality of hit, but has adopted the widest range consistent with remore lasts in prenoming ratherty, accompanied with eiegance and ultity. Gentlemes are solicited to examine these superb fabrics. They will be found to possess the highest claims to the atmiration of mean of tasts and judgmont.

Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, HS Nassan street.

A Perfect Hair Dressing, -Burnett's Cocan ine, the most perfect and the best preparation in the world for harsh and dry hair, irritation of the scale, baidness

A.—Montana Cordial. No More Dyspapsia To be had of all draggists. H. A. CHALVIN, 131 Fulton street, New York. A .- Save 25 per cent by Purchasing your Sil-

At Everdell's, 302 Brondway.-Wedding Cards, Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Foreign Note Paners, most elegant in the city.

A .- Italian Lotion for the Complexion Pre-A .- Ludies Can Have Their Paces Enamelled and cyclrows arranged by M. LAUSSON, 789 Brown Way.

A .- Spring and Summer Styles Gents' and outle Hats ready at popular prices.

BURKE, 128 Fatton street. A Sikin Free from Tan, Blotones, Freekles, noth patches, chafed fless and all deformities of the entire can be attended by a free use of Dr. dOURAUD's world-renowned FTALIAN MEDICATED SOAT, from a talk new depot, 48 Bond street. Removed from 483 Broadway. Pitty cents a cate.

A.—Gourand's Oriental Cream or Magic Beautilier, GOURAUD'S Liquid Vegetable Rouge mean delicate rose that to pale line and cheeks, delying design or rubbing off. GOURAUD'S Foudre Subtile or Hart Er-cator, Life White and other Toiles Articles, as his new doy 48 Bind street, nearer Bowery than Broadway. Remo from 433 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dyo.—Fire Best in the world. The only perfect dre; harmless, reliable, tostantage ous. Pactory 15 Bond street.

Burnett's Florimel.—An Exquisite Perfus recombing the firsh odors of a rare bouquet. Has no or and is for sale by all druggists. Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.-Sold applied at his wig and scalp factory. No. 5 Aster House

Important Notice.—The Havana Lettery, as Articles have appeared in several papers in the United Stating that the Royal Harana Lottery of Outs would be discontinued, we are authorized by the Administrator of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whetever in their reports.

TATLOR 4 UO, 16 Wall street.

If, as Philosophers Have Justly Remark, the human head establishes man in his superiority over unreadoning creature, what can be more important than it to covering which drowns the head should be of the first to covering which drowns the head should be of the season of the covering the season of the

Missisquoi Spring Water, Only Know-edy for Cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Original Spring Water from Vermont which has we many wonderful curse, and is advertised only to & it from the many imitations that are now attemp palmed upon the public as being equal to the wife Missisquoi. Sold by druggists. Depot & College pl

Onscernte Ointment, a Sure Cure for Ohre heumatism; price \$1. Depot, 175 Eighth avenue. Prospect Park Pair Grounds.—The Scenario NAUSHON will leave Twenty-shird street, Rast circs, at A. M.: Honome street, East circs, at 1045 A. M.: The Carry, Brooklyn, 11% A. M.: Wall street fezry, Rev Cort.

Parties Driving to Prospect Park Grounds will find the most direct routs through Pro-Cinton street to Third place; thence through Pro-direct.

Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver Hass-eigent Hat, for which our house has always been so celebrated, will be introduced by us as the assum-during the present week. HUNT & DUSKINBURY, M and 5 Astor House.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Golds. Information familiand. The highest rates paid for Doublesses and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYEOU & U.O., Bankors, 15 Wall street, N. Y.

Try Me and PH Do You Good, Rocky GUNTAIN BITTERS is my name, Sold by RUDNUT.

ting conceptings, the major of which into instances in which return much a prefer per upon of operations into instances in which contracts a series of the second of the s